



OFFICE OF THE COMM'Y GEN. OF SUBSISTENCE.

Washington July 11, 1825.

SEPARATE Proposals will be received at this Office, until the first day of October next, for the delivery of Provisions for the use of the Troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New-Orleans.

240 barrels of pork
500 do fresh fine flour
8200 gallons of good proof whiskey
220 bushels of good sound beans
3520 pounds of good hard soap
1600 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
56 bushels of good clean salt
900 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Pensacola.

600 barrels of pork
1250 do of fresh fine flour
8000 gallons of good proof whiskey
550 bushels of good sound beans
8900 pounds of good hard soap
4000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
140 bushels of good clean salt
2250 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Baton Rouge.

200 barrels of pork
400 do of fresh fine flour
2600 gallons of good proof whiskey
150 bushels of good sound beans
4500 pounds of good hard soap
1200 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
40 bushels of good clean salt
750 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Natchitoches.

130 barrels of pork
375 do of fresh fine flour
2400 gallons of good proof whiskey
165 bushels of good sound beans
2640 pounds of good hard soap
1240 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
42 bushels of good clean salt
675 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-half on the first day of June, 1826, and the remainder on the first day of December, 1826.

At Cantonment Gibson, mouth of the Verdigris, 150 miles above Fort Smith.

300 barrels of pork
625 do of fresh fine flour
4000 gallons of good proof whiskey
260 bushels of good sound beans
4400 pounds of good hard soap
2000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
70 bushels of good clean salt
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar
The whole on the first day of June, 1826.

At Council Bluffs, Missouri.

1000 barrels of pork
2000 do of fresh fine flour
5000 gallons of good proof whiskey
900 bushels of good sound beans
300 do of good clean salt
13000 pounds of good hard soap
6000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
3500 gallons of good cider vinegar
The whole on the 15th day of June 1826.

At Fort Armstrong, Mississippi.

150 barrels of pork
300 do of fresh fine flour
1700 gallons of good proof whiskey
110 bushels of good sound beans
2000 pounds of good hard soap
800 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
50 bushels of good clean salt
The whole on the 1st day of June, 1826.

At Prairie du Chien, Mississippi.

120 barrels of pork
230 do of fresh fine flour
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey
100 bushels of good sound beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
860 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
30 bushels of good clean salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar
The whole on the 1st day of June, 1826.

At St. Peters, Mississippi.

420 barrels of pork
750 do of fresh fine flour
5760 gallons of good proof whiskey
6000 pounds of good hard soap
3200 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
100 bushels of good clean salt
1500 gallons of good cider vinegar
The whole on the 15th day of June, 1826.

At Green Bay.

575 barrels of pork
1200 do of fresh fine flour
3000 gallons of good proof whiskey
500 bushels of good sound beans
8000 pounds of good hard soap
4000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
150 bushels of good clean salt
2500 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-half on the 1st day of June, 1826, and the remainder on the thirtieth day of June, 1826.

At Detroit.

120 barrels of pork
250 do of fresh fine flour
2600 gallons of good proof whiskey
100 bushels of good sound beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
30 bushels of good clean salt

450 gallons good cider vinegar
One-half on the first day of June, 1826.
The remainder on the 30th day of June 1826.
At the Sault de St. Marie, outlet of Lake Superior.

370 barrels of pork
780 do fresh fine flour
5000 gallons good proof whiskey
340 bushels good sound beans
5500 pounds good hard soap
2500 do good hard tallow candles with cotton wicks
90 bushels good clean salt
1400 gallons good cider vinegar
One-half on the first day of June, 1826
The remainder on the 30th day of June, 1826.

At Mackinack.

75 barrels of pork
156 do fresh fine flour
1000 gallons of good proof whiskey
70 bushels good sound beans
1100 pounds good hard soap
500 do good hard tallow candles with cotton wicks
20 bushels good clean salt
250 gallons good cider vinegar
One-half on the first day of June, 1826
The remainder on the thirtieth day of June, 1826.

At Pittsburg.

60 barrels of pork
125 do fresh fine flour
800 gallons of good proof whiskey
55 bushels good sound beans
880 pounds good hard soap
400 do good hard tallow candles with cotton wicks
14 bushels good clean salt
225 gallons good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Niagara, N. Y.

60 barrels of pork
125 do fresh fine flour
800 gallons of good proof whiskey
55 bushels good sound beans
880 pounds good hard soap
400 do good hard tallow candles with cotton wicks
14 bushels good clean salt
225 gallons good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Sacket's Harbor.

240 barrels of pork
500 do fresh fine flour
3000 gallons good proof whiskey
200 bushels good sound beans
3000 pounds good hard soap
1500 do good hard tallow candles with cotton wicks
56 bushels good clean salt
800 gallons good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Boston.

300 barrels of pork No 1 full hooped
625 do fresh fine flour
4000 gallons of good proof whiskey
275 bushels good sound beans
4400 pounds good hard soap
2000 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
70 bushels good clean salt
1125 gallons good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At New York.

300 Barrels of New York mess Pork
625 do fresh fine flour
4000 gallons good proof whiskey
275 bushels good sound beans
4400 pounds good hard soap
2000 do good hard tallow candles with cotton wicks
70 bushels good clean salt
1125 gallons good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Fort Delaware.

60 barrels of pork
125 do fresh fine flour
800 gallons good proof whiskey
55 bushels good sound beans
880 pounds good hard soap
400 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels good clean salt
225 gallons good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826
The remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Baltimore.

120 barrels of Baltimore packed prime pork
250 barrels fresh fine Howard street flour
1600 gallons good proof whiskey
110 bushels good sound beans
1760 pounds good hard soap
800 pounds good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
28 bushels good clean salt
450 gallons good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826
The remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Fort Washington.

60 barrels of pork
125 do of fresh fine flour
800 gallons good proof whiskey
55 bushels good sound beans
880 pounds good hard soap
400 pounds good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels good clean salt
225 gallons good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826
The remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Old Point Comfort.

660 barrels of pork
1375 do of fresh fine flour
8800 gallons of good proof whiskey
605 bushels of good sound beans
9680 pounds of good hard soap
4400 pounds good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
154 bushels good clean salt
2475 gallons good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826
The remainder on the first day of March 1827.

At the U. S. Arsenal, near Richmond.

60 barrels of pork
125 do of fresh fine flour
800 gallons of good proof whiskey
55 bushels of good sound beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels of good clean salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826
One-fourth on the first day of December 1826; and
The remainder on the first day of March 1827.

At Smithville, N. C.

60 barrels of pork
125 do of fresh fine flour
800 gallons of good proof whiskey
55 bushels of good sound beans
880 pounds good hard soap
400 do good hard tallow candles with cotton wicks
14 bushels good clean salt
225 gallons good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1826
One-fourth on the 1st day of September, 1826
One-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1826; and
The remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Charleston, S. C.

120 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh fine flour
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey
110 bushels of good sound beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
28 bushels of good clean salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Savannah, Geo.

60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh fine flour
800 gallons of good proof whiskey
55 bushels of good sound beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels of good clean salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826
And the remainder on the first day of March 1827.

At Augusta, Geo.

60 barrels of pork
125 barrels fresh fine flour
800 gallons of good proof whiskey
55 bushels of good sound beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels of good clean salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826
And the remainder on the first day of March 1827.

At St. Augustine.

60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh fine flour
800 gallons of good proof whiskey
55 bushels of good sound beans
880 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels of good clean salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the 1st of June 1826
One-fourth on the first of September 1826
One-fourth on the first of December, 1826
And the remainder on the first of March, 1827.

It is understood that the pork to be contracted for (except at the depots at Boston, New York, and Baltimore, where the quality is otherwise designated,) is to consist of an entire hog to the barrel, except feet, legs, ears, and snout, which are inadmissible. Should the hog be of less weight than 200 pounds, the deficiency is to be made up of good fat side pieces. No more than one head is allowed to a barrel of pork. The contractor may, at his option, exclude the hams and make up the deficiency with good side pieces.

The candles to be made of good hard tallow, with cotton wicks.
The pork, beans, flour, whiskey, salt, and vinegar, must be delivered in strong and secure barrels, and the soap and candles, in strong and secure boxes, of a convenient size for transportation.
The pork, whiskey, vinegar, and flour, in seasonable heart of white oak barrels, the pork in barrels full hooped. The pork contracted for, to be delivered at Natchitoches, Cantonment Gibson, Council Bluffs, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Fort Armstrong, Prairie-du-Chien, and St. Peter's, to be carefully packed with Turk's Island salt. The pieces not to exceed ten pounds in weight.

The provisions are to be inspected at the time of delivery, and the contractor to be liable for the expense of inspecting, and all other expenses, until they are safely delivered at such store houses as may be designated by the U. States' Agent. The privilege is reserved to the United States of increasing or diminishing the quantities to be delivered, one-third, on giving 60 days previous notice.
The provisions to be delivered at Council Bluffs, Fort Armstrong, Prairie-du-Chien and St. Peter's, must pass St. Louis for their ultimate destination by the 5th April, 1826, and, if contracted for above that post, they must be on board the boats and ready for transportation by that period. A failure in this particular, will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply the deficiency.

The quantity to be contracted for at the Council Bluffs, Cantonment Gibson, Fort Armstrong, Prairie-du-Chien, St. Peter's, Green Bay, and the Sault de St. Marie, will depend on the crops and manufactures at those posts; the power, therefore, is reserved by the Commissary General of Subsistence,

of reducing the quantities, or of dispensing with one or more articles of subsistence, at any time before entering into contract, and this privilege is reserved, independent of the privilege of reducing one third, on giving 60 days notice after contracting.

No advances will be made in any case whatever, but payment will be made only on evidence being produced at this office, of the inspection and delivery.

It is expressly understood, that at all the depots and stations, the salt is to be received by measurement of 32 quarts to the bushel.

When a bid is accepted, and notice thereof given to the person making the bid, refusal or neglect on his part to give good and sufficient security within a reasonable time, to be specified by this department, will then be at the option of this department to consider the contract forfeited or not.

It is required, that persons making proposals, who are unknown to this department, should accompany their bids by letters recommendatory, from gentlemen of respectability, who are known to the government.

It is desirable that all proposals made, be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "Proposals for furnishing Army Subsistence."

Persons making bids for New Orleans, Pensacola, Baton Rouge, Natchitoches, Cantonment Gibson, Council Bluffs, the posts on the Upper Mississippi, Mackinac, Green Bay, and the Sault de St. Marie, will make two sets of proposals, one predicated on being paid in Western funds, and the other on receiving payment in drafts on the department at Washington, or some Atlantic city.

GEO. GIBSON.

Commissary General of Subsistence.

July 29—30.

Branch Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

AT LEXINGTON, JULY 25th 1825.
NOTICE is hereby given, that, by virtue of a Mortgage executed on the 7th day of September 1821, by William Hall to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, which is on record in the Clerks' office of the Scott County Court, on the 29th day of September next will be sold, on the premises to the highest bidder for cash, or notes of said Bank or branches, all the right and title of the said Hall to the tract of land described in said mortgage, being

One Hundred Acres.

situate about four miles from Georgetown, adjoining the lands of Alexander Offutt, Early Scott, C. W. Hall and Samuel Cooper, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay to said Bank, the sum of two hundred and ten dollars with interest thereon from 26th day of August 1824, together with costs, &c. subject however to be redeemed by the said Hall at any time within two years, upon his paying into the principal Bank or this branch the purchase money, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board.

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

30—tds.

Branch Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

AT LEXINGTON, JULY 25th 1825.
NOTICE is hereby given that on the 30th day of September next (by virtue of three mortgages executed by Walker Sanders to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, which are on record in the Clerks' office of the Scott County Court) will be sold to the highest bidder for cash or notes of the said Bank or branches, all the right and title of the said Sanders to the tract of land described in said mortgages, being

One Hundred Acres.

on the South end of the tract on which he now resides, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy and pay to said Bank \$410 with interest from the 15th of November 1823. 350 dollars with interest from the 24th of April 1824, and 228 dollars with interest from the 23d of January 1825; together with expenses attending the sale, &c. deducting \$59 50 1/2, deposited on the 23d of June 1824, and 60 dollars on the 9th of July 1824. The said property will be subject however to be redeemed by the said Sanders at any time within two years upon his paying into the principal Bank or this Branch the amount for which the same may have been sold, with an interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the day of sale to the time of redemption.

By order of the Board.

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

30—tds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

AT LEXINGTON JULY 25th 1825.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on the 30th day of September next will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or branches by virtue of two mortgages executed by William Story to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky both on record in the Clerks' office of the Scott County Court, one dated on the 24th day of April 1821, and the other dated on the 20th of October 1821, all the right and title of the said William Story to a certain

Lot of Ground.

in Georgetown described in said mortgages, being the same on which the said Story resides, known on the plat of said town by its No. 28, or so much thereof (if susceptible of a division) as may be sufficient to pay to said Bank the sum of 750 dollars with costs attending the sale. Subject however to be redeemed by the said Story at any time within two years upon his paying into the Principal Bank or this Branch, the amount with an interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board.

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

30—tds.

Jessamine Circuit, Sct.

Francis Miller Compt. In Chancery.

Robt. Eastin & others Defendants.

This day came the complainant by his counsel and on his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Tucker Woodson Williamson is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court. It is therefore ordered that unless the said Tucker Woodson Williamson do appear hereon, or before the first day of the next October term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill herein the same will be taken for confessed against him; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized news paper printed in this Commonwealth for two calendar months successively.

A copy teste JEFFERSON PRICE, D. C. for

DANIEL B. PRICE, Clerk J. C. C.

31. 2m.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

AT LEXINGTON, JULY 25th 1825.
NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a mortgage executed on the 24th day of August 1821 by Elijah Allen to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, which is on record in the Clerks' Office of the Scott County Court, on the 29th day of September next will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of said Allen to the tract of land described in said mortgage, being

Sixty-four Acres.

about two miles from Georgetown, adjoining the lands of Y. Pitts, Rhodham Neale, A. S. Clayton, and Robert Adkins, or so much thereof, as may be sufficient to pay to said Bank the sum of \$100 with interest thereon from the 28th August 1824, together with cost, &c. Subject however to be redeemed by the said Allen at any time within two years, upon his paying into bank the purchase money with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board.

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

30—tds.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky.

FAYETTE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

February Term, 1825.

Francis McConnell Compt. In Chancery.

John W. Hunt & Lewis Sanders Defendants.

In compliance with a decree of the Fayette circuit court in chancery in the above case at their February Term 1825, the undersigned as commissioner will proceed to sell at public sale on the premises on the 5th day of September next to the highest bidder, on a credit of two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, payable to the complainant. The mortgage premises not heretofore sold by decree of said court, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay to the complainant the sum of \$49 dollars 52 cents with interest at 6 per cent from the 18th day of May 1816 until paid, subject to a credit of \$79 dollars 39 cents made the 25th August 1817 and also to pay to the complainant the further sum of \$51 dollars 61 cents, with interest at 6 per cent from the 14th day of May 1818 until paid—immediate possession will be given to the purchaser. The land mentioned in the mortgage and bill is as follows: Beginning at a stake near the mouth of a lane on the north side of the Frankfort road, thence with said lane north 29 3/4 East 24 poles to a stake, thence S. 61 1/4 E. 10 6/10 poles to a stake thence N. 25 1/2 E. 53 10 poles to a stake, thence N. 61 1/4 W. 10 1/10 poles to a stake, thence N. 28 3/4 E. 74 6/10 poles to a stake on the S. side of the Leestown road thence with the same S. 54 1/2 E. 35 poles to a stake corner to the cleared land thence with said road S. 55 1/2 E. 39 1/4 poles to a stake with approved security, payable to the complainant, the residue of the lot of land in the bill and mortgage mentioned, not heretofore sold, being 3 acres and 89 poles. The mortgage lot contains 10 acres and 89 poles; 7 acres of said lot was sold under a former decree of said court, the original lot of 10 acres and 89 poles is bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake in the Leestown road, thence with the same South 55 1/2 East 43 poles to a stake in said road, thence South 24 poles to a stake near the Frankfort road, thence with the same N. 65 West 49 1/10 poles to a stake, thence north 16 1/2 east 56 poles to the beginning. The aforesaid residue of 3 acres and 89 poles, will be sold as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the complainant the sum of \$54 dollars 49 cents with interest at 6 per cent from the 18th day of May 1818 until paid, immediate possession will be delivered to the purchaser by

WILLIAM WEST, Commissioner.

31—3w.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky.

FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURT,

February Term, 1825.

James McConnell Compt. In Chancery.

John W. Hunt & Lewis Sanders Defendants.

In compliance with a decree of the Fayette circuit court in chancery, at their February Term 1825 in the above case; The undersigned as commissioner, will sell at public sale on the premises, on the 5th day of Sept. next on a credit of 2 years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, payable to the complainant, the residue of the lot of land in the bill and mortgage mentioned, not heretofore sold, being 3 acres and 89 poles. The mortgage lot contains 10 acres and 89 poles; 7 acres of said lot was sold under a former decree of said court, the original lot of 10 acres and 89 poles is bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake in the Leestown road, thence with the same South 55 1/2 East 43 poles to a stake in said road, thence South 24 poles to a stake near the Frankfort road, thence with the same N. 65 West 49 1/10 poles to a stake, thence north 16 1/2 east 56 poles to the beginning. The aforesaid residue of 3 acres and 89 poles, will be sold as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the complainant the sum of \$54 dollars 49 cents with interest at 6 per cent from the 18th day of May 1818 until paid, immediate possession will be delivered to the purchaser by

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WILLIAM WEST, Commissioner.

31—3w.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky.

FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURT,

February Term, 1825.

James McConnell Compt. In Chancery.

Natural History.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

The fluid lake that works below, Bitumen, sulphur, salt and iron scum, Heaves up its boiling tide. The lab'ring mount Is torn with agonizing throes. At once, Forth from its sides disparted, blazing pours, A mighty river; burning in prone waves, They glimmer thro' the night, to yonder plain Divided there, a hundred torrent streams, Each ploughing up its bed, roll dreadful on, Resistless. Villages, and woods, and rocks, Fall flat before their sweep. The region round Where myrtle walks and groves of golden fruit Rose fair; where harvest waved in all its pride And where the vineyard spread its purple store, Maturing into nectar; now despoiled Of herb, leaf, fruit and flower, from end to end Lies buried under fire, a glowing sea.

Mallett.

It was the desolating eruptions of this celebrated volcano, that the ancient city of Pompeii, (of which we have given a description in our former numbers,) owed its fate, as well as those of Herculaneum and Stabia. It has for many ages attracted the notice and attention of mankind, in consequence of its desolating eruptions which have been so often and fatally experienced, and therefore attracts the attention and surprise of every one who reads a description of it.

Mount Vesuvius is situated in an eastern direction from Naples, and distant about seven miles. It rises, insulated, upon a vast and well cultivated plain, presenting two summits on the same base, in which particular it resembles Mount Parnassus. One of these, La Somma, is generally agreed to have been the Vesuvius of Strabo and the ancients; the other, having the greatest elevation, is the mouth of the volcano, which almost constantly emits smoke. Its height above the level of the sea is 3,800 feet, and it may be ascended by three different routes, which are all very steep and difficult, from the conical form of the mountain, and the loose ashes which slide from under the feet; still, from the base to the summit, the distance is not more than three Italian miles. The circumference of the platform on the top is 5,024 feet, or nearly a mile. There may be seen Portici, Capua, Ischia, Paesthoppo, and the whole coast of the Gulf of Naples, bordered with Orange trees: the prospect is that of a paradise.

On approaching the mountain, its aspect does not convey any impression of terror, nor is it gloomy, being cultivated for more than two thirds of its height, and having its brown top alone bare. There, all verdure ceases; yet, when it appears covered with clouds, which sometimes encompass its middle only, this circumstance rather adds to, than detracts from the magnificence of the spectacle. Upon the lavas which the volcano long ago ejected, and which like great furrows extend into the plain and to the sea, are built houses, villages and towns. Gardens, vineyards and cultivated fields surround them; but a sentiment of sorrow, blended with apprehensions about the future, arises on the recollection that, beneath a soil so fruitful, so smiling, lie edifices, gardens, and whole towns swallowed up. Portici rests upon Herculaneum; its environs upon Posina; and at a little distance is Pompeii, in the streets of which after more than seventeen centuries of non-existence, as we have already stated, the astonished traveller now walks. After a long interval of repose. In the first year of the reign of Titus, (the seventy ninth of the Christian era) this volcano suddenly out, ejecting thick clouds of ashes and pumice stones, beneath which Herculaneum, Stabia and Pompeii, were completely buried. This eruption was fatal to the elder Pliny the historian, who fell a victim to his humanity and love of science. Even at this day, in speaking of Vesuvius, the remembrance of his untimely death, excites a melancholy regret. All the coast to the east of the gulph of Naples, was, on the above occasion, ravaged and destroyed, presenting nothing but a long succession of ejected matters from Herculaneum to Stabia. The destruction did not extend to the western part, but stopped at Naples, which suffered comparatively little.

Thirty eight eruptions of Vesuvius are recorded in history up to the year 1806. That of 1779 has been described by Sir William Hamilton as among the most remarkable from its extraordinary and terrific appearance. During the whole of July the mountain was in a state of considerable fermentation, subterranean explosions and rumbling noises being heard, and quantities of smoke thrown with great violence, sometimes with red hot stones, scorice and ashes. On the 5th of August the volcano was greatly agitated a white sulphurous smoke, apparently four times the size and height of the volcano itself, issuing from the crater, at the same time the vast quantities of stones, &c. were thrown up to the supposed height of 2000 feet. The liquid lava having cleared the rim of the crater, flowed down the sides of the mountain to the distance of four miles. The air was darkened, by showers of reddish ashes, blended with long filaments of a vitrified matter resembling glass.

On the 7th at midnight a fountain of fire shot up from the crater, to an incredible height, casting so bright a light, that the smallest objects were clearly distinguishable at any place within six miles of the volcano. On the following evening, after a tremendous explosion which broke the windows of the houses at Portici, another fountain of liquid fire rose to the surprising height of 10,000 feet (nearly two miles), while puffs of the blackest smoke accompanied the red hot lava, interrupting its splendid brightness here and there by patches of the darkest hue. The lava was partly directed by the wind towards Ostuniano, on which so thick a shower of ashes, blended with vast pieces of scorice fell, that had it been of longer continuance, that town would have shared the fate of Pompeii. It took fire in several places and had there been much wind, the inhabitants would have been burned in their houses, it being impossible for them to stir out. To add to the horror of the scene, incessant volcanic lightning darted through the black cloud that surrounded them, while the sulphurous smell and heat would scarcely allow them to draw their breath. In this dreadful state they remained nearly half an hour. The remaining part of the lava, still red hot and liquid, fell on the top of Vesuvius, and

covered its whole cone, together with that of La Somma, and the valley between them, thus forming one complete body of fire, which could not be less than two miles and a half in breadth, and casting a heat to the distance of at least six miles around.

The eruption of 1794 is accurately described by the above writer; but has not an equal degree of interest with the one cited above. We subjoin a few particulars, among which is a circumstance well deserving notice, as it leads to an estimate of the degree of heat in volcanoes. Sir William says that although the town of Torre del Greco was instantly surrounded with red hot lava the inhabitants saved themselves by coming out of the tops of their houses on the following day. It is evident, observes Mr. Kirvan, that if this lava had been hot enough to melt even the most fusible stones, these persons must have been suffocated.

This eruption happened on the 15th of June, at 10 o'clock at night, and was announced by a shock of an earthquake, which was distinctly felt at Naples. At the same moment a fountain of bright fire, attended with a very black smoke and a loud report, was seen to issue, and rise to a considerable height, from about the middle of the cone of Vesuvius. It was hastily succeeded by other fountains, fifteen of which were counted, all in a direct line, tending for the space of about a mile and a half downward, toward the towns of Risina and Torre del Greco. This fiery scene this great operation of nature—was accompanied by the loudest thunder, the incessant reports of which, like those of a numerous heavy artillery, were attended by a continued hollow murmur, similar to that of the roaring of the ocean during a violent storm. Another blowing noise resembled that of the ascent of a large flight of rockets. The houses at Naples were for several hours in a constant tremor, the doors and windows shaking and rattling incessantly, as the bells ringing. At this awful moment the sky, from a bright full moon, and star light, became obscured; the moon, seemed eclipsed, and was soon lost in obscurity. The murmur of the prayers and lamentations of a numerous population, forming various processions, and parading the streets, added to the horrors of the scene.

On the following day, a new mouth was opened on the opposite side of the mountain, facing the town of Otranto; from this aperture a considerable stream of lava issued, and ran with great velocity through a wood, which it burnt; but stopped, after having run about three miles in a few hours, before it reached the vineyards and cultivated lands. The lava which had flowed from several new mouths on the south side of the mountain, reached the sea, into which it ran after having overwhelmed, burnt and destroyed the greater part of Torre del Greco, through the centre of which it took its course. This town contained about 18,000 inhabitants all of whom escaped, with the exception of about fifteen, who through age or infirmity, were overwhelmed in their houses by the lava. Its rapid progress was such, that the goods and effects were entirely abandoned.

It was ascertained sometime after, that a considerable part of the crater had fallen in, so as to have given a great extension to the mouth of Vesuvius, which was conjectured to be nearly two miles in circumference. This sinking of the crater was chiefly on the west side, opposite Naples, and in all probability, occurred early in the morning of the 18th, when a violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Resina, and other places situated at the foot of the volcano. The clouds of smoke which issued from the now widely extended mouth of Vesuvius, were of such a density, as to appear to force their passage with the utmost difficulty. One cloud heaped itself on another, and succeeding each other incessantly, they formed in a few hours such a gigantic and elevated column, of the darkest hue, over the mountain, as seemed to threaten Naples with immediate destruction, it having at one time been bent over the city, and appearing to be much too massive and ponderous, to remain long suspended in the air.

[To be Continued.]

LITERARY.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

On Friday July 15, agreeable to the appointment of the General Assembly, the Board of the Western Theological Seminary convened in Chillicothe, and after the delivery of a discourse by Rev. Wm. Wylie, the following members appeared and took their seats; viz:

Rev. James Blythe, D. D. Lexington, Ky.
R. G. Wilson, D. D. Pres. O. University.
Francis Herron, D. D. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gideon Blackburn, D. D. Louisville, Ky.
William Wylie, Wheeling, Va.
James Culbertson, Zanesville, Ohio.
Rev. Oba. Jennings, Washington, Pa.
John Thompson, Springfield O.
John Seward, Aurora, O.
John T. Edgar, Marysville, Ky.
Allan D. Campbell, Nashville, Tenn.
Donald McIntosh, Cadiz, O.
Elisha P. Swift, Pittsburgh.
Matthew B. Lowrie, Esq. Pittsburgh.
Walter Dunn, Esq. Chillicothe, O.
Samuel P. McCracken, Esq. Lancaster, O.

Rev. James Blythe, D. D. was chosen President of the Board; Rev. F. Herron, D. D. and Rev. J. Thompson, Vice Presidents; Rev. E. P. Swift, Secretary.

The Rev. Drs. Wilson, Herron and Blackburn, and Messrs. Culbertson and Edgar, were appointed a committee to examine the plan of the Theological Seminary of Princeton; to form, by appointment of the General Assembly, the plan also of the contemplated Seminary of the West, and to suggest such alterations in the same as the particular local situation of the new institution may require; and report the same.—The committee subsequently reported in part, and the alterations proposed by them were generally adopted; and the subject was referred to them for future deliberation; and to report on the remaining parts of the plan to the next meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed receivers of such monies as may be contributed to the funds of the contemplated Seminary in their respective vicinities, during the recess of the Board, and retain and report on the same at the next meeting; viz. Col. Edward Ward, of Florence, Alabama; Mat. B. Lowrie, Esq. Pittsburgh; Thomas S. Smith, Esq. Frankfort, Ky. Rev. James Hoge, Columbus, O. and Mr. David Hudson, of Hudson, Ohio.

Messrs. Thompson and Swift were appointed a committee to draft and report to the Board a circular letter, designed to communicate to the various churches and individuals interested in the establishment and location of the Seminary such information as may be useful and important before any site shall be recommended by the Commissioners, or adopted by the Board.

At their next meeting, the Board will, it is expected, determine on the location, subject however to the ultimate decision of the next General Assembly. Rev. Dr. Blythe was appointed to preach the sermon at the opening of the next meeting, and Rev. Dr. Blackburn was appointed his alternate.

The Board adjourned on Monday noon. On the preceding Sabbath the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered in the church where the sessions of the Directors were held; and public social worship was attended on each evening of the meeting, and also on Monday morning.

A pleasing degree of harmony prevailed in all the deliberations of the Board; and a just sense of the great importance of the object which had called them together from remote distances, appeared universally felt. Although, in planting but one sacred seat of science and religion in a district of country hundreds of miles in extent, the particular local wishes of few can be or are likely to be fully gratified, yet it was pleasing to learn that in many places this subject had caught the public attention, and that towns, churches, and benevolent individuals, were taking measures to lay before the Board such inducements to bring this intended nursery of the church near them as are highly creditable to their liberality and their sense of the connexion of such institutions with the best interests of social virtue, knowledge, and happiness.

With such aid as the Western country shall receive from the General Assembly and its various branches, there is little doubt that this intended Seminary may be at no distant period adequately endowed; and these incipient measures, as well as the whole concern, should be matter of lively interest to all who wish well to the cause and kingdom of the glorious Redeemer.

ADDRESS OF THE DIRECTORS.

Chillicothe, July 18th, 1825.
To the friends of piety and benevolence in the Western country.

The Board of Directors of the Western Theological Seminary, beg leave to address you on the subject of that interesting and highly important business which has been intrusted to them.

Agreeably to the appointment of the last General Assembly, they convened in this place on the 15th inst. and have attended as far as was practicable to the duties assigned them, and are now about to adjourn to meet in Wheeling, (Va) on the 3d Thursday of April next.

The present meeting has afforded them the opportunity of conferring with the board of commissioners appointed by the assembly on the subject of the location of the contemplated Seminary; and who have also adjourned to meet in Washington, (Pa) on the 23d of Nov. next, when they are expected to act upon the proposals which shall be offered to them from different places. The board of directors beg leave, in the anticipation of the expression, from various parts of the western country, of a desire on the part of individuals and communities, that the proposed Seminary may be located convenient to them; and the presentation of pecuniary, as well as other inducements, to the commissioners and the board, to influence them to a location favourable to their wishes, to state; that all such overtures should be made to the commissioners, on or before their next stated meeting that satisfactory assurance should accompany those proposals which may be offered, that the amount in cash, or other property proposed to be given, for the endowment of the Seminary, will be ultimately realized by the board in case these proposals are accepted; and care should be taken that every estimate of the worth of ground, buildings, &c. proposed to be given be fixed at a fair and equitable valuation.

Although to suit the convenience of the members of the board from the western country, expected many of them to be commissioners to the next General Assembly, the next stated meeting has been fixed at a distance from the geographical centre of the part of the country interested, individuals or communities, in any part of the western states, should not be deterred by this, from using, (if they have a wish on the subject of the location) their best exertions to ascertain what amount they can raise conditionally, as well as otherwise, in aid of this object, or from duly forwarding them to the commissioners, accompanied with such statements and reasons, as they may think it expedient to lay before them.

The board devoutly rejoice in the prospects which this intended institution, presents to our western Zion. They intend in its location to consult conscientiously the best interests of the church, and the glory of God. They are sensible that its endowment will be attended with great expense; and much of it will fall upon the churches in the west. But believing it to be vitally important to the interests of this vast and widening population, many regions of which are destitute of the word of life, they do not despair of the united and zealous co-operation of the churches generally; and they intend all the friends and followers of Jesus continually to offer their united prayers to God, that harmony may prevail in the act of its location, and the enriching blessing of the great Head of the Church abundantly attend it during every period of its history.

By order of the board.

JAMES BLYTHE, President.
ELISHA P. SWIFT, Secretary.
N. B. Printers of Newspapers generally, particularly in the Western Country, will condescend favor on the Board and the Christian public, by giving the above Circular an insertion in their respective papers.

FOREIGN.

Spain.—It is reported at Paris, on the 26th June, that serious disturbances had broken out at Madrid. Letters from that capital of the 18th, mention the removal from office of the ministers of war and justice, and that considerable agitation existed among the Royalist volunteers. The captures of vessels by the Columbian privateers, had become so extensive that the underwriters at Lloyd's had raised the premium on Spanish property to 20 per cent. Vessels arriving from Havana were not permitted to enter Cadiz from an apprehension that the yellow fever was on board. They were in consequence seized by the patriots, as the French ships which were stationed there could not protect them, without committing a breach of neutrality.

The late Viceroy of Peru had left Bayonne for Madrid, where it was expected he would speedily be brought to trial. Those who capitulated with him persisted in believing that France would furnish troops to enable Spain to retake her former South American possessions. Catech had addressed a letter to the editor of a French paper, denying the authenticity of a letter, which lately appeared in the Columbian papers, said to have been addressed by him to Bolivar. He says that he had no other communication with the Liberator than a mere letter of etiquette.

The Augsburg Gazette contains intelligence from Constantinople to the 26th ult. from which it appears that in the action between the Greek and Egyptian fleet off Navarino, in which the former were victorious, Admiral Miaoulis set fire with his own hands to the Asia, a frigate of 44 guns, which blew up with its crew of 400 men. Twenty-six other vessels became the prey of the flames, besides the powder magazines of Modon. An Algerine squadron, consisting of ten frigates and several schooners, was in sight of Modon, but, upon beholding this catastrophe, it made for Malta.

Letters from Malaga of the 1st, state that every day brings intelligence of some new capture by the Columbian corsairs, one of the most formidable of which is called "the General Santandar." Accounts from Barcelona, up to the 1st. mention the recent capture of six or seven merchant vessels.

We learn by a letter from Zante, that on the 11th ult. a British frigate arrived there from Missolonghi, with intelligence of the Greeks having made a general sortie from the fortresses of Anaticolo and Missolonghi, in which they repulsed the Turks, who fell back upon Aspropotamos.

Several french officers in the service of the Pacha of Egypt, lately taken prisoners by the Greeks in the Morea, have claimed their liberty, on the ground that they had been tacitly allowed, if not encouraged, by their Government, to accept commissions in the Egyptian army.

[Herald.]

The Augsburg Gazette states that the late defeat of Ibrahim Pacha at Navarino, and the expressions of friendship which the Greeks receive from the Anglo Ionian Government, leads them to hope for the early recognition of their independence by England.

We learn that the subscriptions in France to aid the cause of the Greeks augmented daily. The towns and even villages of the departments seem desirous to emulate the capital in affording succour to that valiant people.

Letters of the 24th ult. from Zante, state that Stourmaris and Liackta, who commanded the garrison of Missolonghi, have attacked with 800 men a Turkish corps of 2000 men, who had approached that place, completely defeated them, and driven them to the distance of several leagues from the fortress.

First Division of the Greek Fleet.

May 13, 1825.
"Yesterday evening with a favorable wind, we entered, past Sapienza, into the Gulf of Modon, where 20 of the enemy's vessels were anchored under the cannons of the fortress. On this squadron our intrepid firemen threw themselves with 6 fire ships, and with little difficulty, they succeeded in setting them on fire, whilst we, with the rest of our vessels, pursued other ships of the enemy which were in full sail. The vessels burned in the port of Modon, consisted of two frigates, three corvettes, five brigs of war, and the rest transports. We are informed that one of the frigates was a cut down 54 gun vessel of the Pacha of Egypt, and the other was a 36 gun frigate; 2 of the corvettes carried 26 guns each. The Divine Providence aided us still further, and brought about the entire destruction of the enemy. The fire produced by this conflagration communicated itself to the fortress, and the town of Modon, for five hours, appeared a volume of flames, and then we heard one of the most terrible explosions which ever took place. This leads us to imagine that the powder magazines took fire, and in that case, every one, and every thing there, must have perished."

From the London Price Current, June 23.

The transactions in the Cotton Market continue so limited, that the quantity sold is not worth mentioning. The prices are regulated by the sales at Liverpool, and are 4d to 6d per lb. under the highest quotations of the 20th May last. 2000 bales Surats, lately landed, were sold yesterday, at 9 1/2 to 10d, and about 500 to-day at the same price.

PARIS, JUNE 24.

Extract of a letter from Trieste, dated June 10. After the splendid naval victory which the Greeks gained in the night of the 12th of May, we could not expect to see Navarino capitulate—yet this has happened, if we may believe letters from Corfu dated 30th of May. However it may be, the possession of the place can be of no advantage to the Turks after the loss of their fleet, and their situation in the Morea is not the less critical.

Recent letters from Isipahan, announce that the King of Persia has abdicated the throne in favor of his eldest son, Abbas Mirza. It is said that he proposes to visit the ruins of Shiraz, and intends to employ his leisure moments in rebuilding that city, and restoring it to its former splendor.

The King of the Two Sicilies has, for the first time, sent a minister or Consul to the United States of North America. This may be a preparatory step to the recognition of the independence of the new Republics of the South.

The recognition of the independence of Hayti, now put beyond doubt, is an event of political and commercial importance to the U. States. Our exports to that country for the last year, exceeded the aggregate amount exported to all the following powers: Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Italy and Malta. The gross amount being \$2,335,155—of which \$1,901,926 were of domestic production. It is said that the most of the \$30,000,000 to be paid to France are in hands; having been accumulated in anticipation of this event. The newspapers begin already, to speculate on the political consequences of numbering Hayti among the independent nations of the earth; consequences, some of which may be more particularly confined to the states south of Pennsylvania. The commercial intercourse between the two nations may induce the appointment of a Minister probably, and a number of consuls and agents. The location of these individuals among us, must give rise to some feeling and prejudice. But these are considerations less to be deprecated than those which arise from circumstances connected with the history of the island, and the facilities which will exist of increasing, if not creating discontent among us. If the individuals thus to be sent here, should feel but half the blind zeal which animates some of our own fanatic schemers and philanthropists, it may be necessary for the government to enter into stipulations with Hayti, antecedent to all commercial intercourse, and of an anomalous character in the history of nations. What these stipulations should be; under what penalties and by what means to be enforced; and the propriety of making them preliminaries, are questions which we leave, for the present, to the consideration and decision of the government.—That some regulation on this subject will have to be adopted in the course of time, may, in our humble opinion, be confidently predicted.

Examiner.

Mr. DANIEL IRWIN, Mrs. JANE IRWIN.

TAKE notice I shall attend at the office of C. H. M. plays on the 14th day of July next to take and dry depositions to be read in a suit in Chancery depending in the Fayette Circuit Court where I am complainant and you and others are defendants.

LUDIA HAPPY by J. R. ROGERS guardian.

August 19th 1825—34—4t.

POLITICAL.

A COMPLETE LIST.

Of the members of the general Assembly of Kentucky, for the political year commencing August 4, 1825. (Taken from the Commentator.)

ROBERT B. McAFEE Lt. Governor, and Speaker of the Senate; who has a casting vote when the Senate is equally divided.

SENATORS

Elected for four years. The figures (1, 2, 3, 4,) indicate the number of years they have yet to serve

- 1st District—Ben. Selby, for the counties of Adair and Casey.—3
- 2nd District—John Wood, for the counties of Cumberland and Monroe. (new member)—4
- 3rd District—Joel Vancey, for the county of Barren.—3
- 4th District—Johnston Cockerill, for the counties of Allen and Warren (new member)—4
- 5th District—Presly N. O'Bannon, for the counties of Logan and Simpson.—1
- 6th District—Wm. Worthington, for the counties of Butler, Grayson and Muhlenburgh.—1
- 7th District—FRANCIS LOCKETT for the counties of Henderson and Union.—3
- 8th District—DIXON GIVEN, for the counties of Caldwell, Livingston, Galloway, Hickman, Graves and McCrackin.—new member—4
- 9th District—Young Ewing, for the counties of Christian, Trigg, and Todd.—2
- 10th District—ROBERT STEVENS, for the counties of Ohio, Davies and Breckenridge.—2
- 11th District—James Allen, for the counties of Green and Hart.—3
- 12th District—JAMES CRUTCHER, for the counties of Hardin and Bullett.—3
- 13th District—James W. Denny, for the counties of Jefferson and Oldham.—2
- 14th District—Charles H. Allen, for the county of Henry.—2
- 15th District—SAMUEL W. WHITE, for the county of Shelby.—1
- 16th District—JOHN POPE, for the county of Washington.—new member—4
- 17th District—Samuel Davies, for the county of Mercer.—new member—4
- 18th District—JOHN FAULKNER, for the county of Garrard.—3
- 19th District—JAMES DAVIDSON, for the counties of Lincoln and Rockcastle.—1
- 20th District—Thomas C. Howard, for the county of Madison.—1
- 21st District—MARTIN BEATTY, for the counties of Polaski and Wayne.—3
- 22nd District—DANIEL GARRARD, for the counties of Knox, Harlan, Clay, Perry, Whitley,—new member—4
- 23d District—MARTIN H. WICKLIFFE, for the county of Nelson.—2
- 24th District—Thomas Davis Carneal, for the counties of Boone and Campbell,—re-elected this year—4
- 25th District—John Forsythe, for the counties of Grant, Pendleton and Gallatin.—1
- 26th District—Jephtha Dudley, for the counties of Franklin and Owen.—3
- 27th District—Rodes Smith, for the county of Scott.—3
- 28th District—Peter Barret, for the county of Harrison.—1
- 29th District—Andrew S. Hughes, for the counties of Bracken and Nicholas.—2
- 30th District—JOHN L. HICKMAN, for the county of Bourbon,—re-elected this year—4
- 31st District—JAMES WARD, for the county of Mason.—2
- 32d District—Thompson Ward, for the counties of Greenup, Lewis and Lawrence.—1
- 33d District—William R. O'Bannon, for the county of Fleming.—2
- 34th District—Jesse Daniel, for the counties of Montgomery and Estill.—3
- 35th District—CULLTON ALLIN, for the county of Clarke.—2
- 36th District—ANDREW MULBROW, for the counties of Woodford and Jessamine.—1
- 37th District—Henry B. Mayo, for the counties of Bath, Morgan, Floyd and Pike.—2
- 38th District—ROBERT WICKLIFFE, for the county of Fayette,—new member—4

Remarks. Those whose names are in Italics, twenty-one in number, have been in favor of the relief system, of removing the Old Judges, and of the reorganizing act. Those whose names are in CAPITALS, sixteen in number, were opposed to the relief system, and especially to the reorganizing act. Mr. Carneal is said to be in favor of the New Court; he, however, opposed the reorganizing act, upon the grounds of its unconstitutionality; remarking in the Senate, emphatically, that the Legislature could not do that indirectly which they were prohibited from doing directly. We cannot suppose that he will sustain a law which he believes unconstitutional in its most important parts. His district sends one member to the House on each side.

Messrs. Ewing and Denny, it is understood, have pledged themselves to vote, upon the subject of the two courts, according to the wishes of their constituents; as indicated by the choice of representatives. The majority for the old Court in their respective districts, is very decided.

The counties of Messrs. Selby, Thompson, Ward and P. N. O'Bannon, are this year represented entirely by members opposed to the reorganizing law. Mr. Daniel's district has changed since last year, and now sends two members, out of three, opposed to the reorganizing act by a very handsome majority.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- Adair—Cyrus Walker and Z. Taylor.
- Allen—Walter Thomas.
- Barren—Michael W. Hall and R. D. Maupin.
- Bath—Richard Sharp.
- Bourbon—Henry Timberlake, Wm. Hutchinson, Thomas C. Owings.
- Bracken—Solomon Carter.
- Breckenridge—John Sterrett.
- Bullett—Lewis Wilcoxon.
- Butler—John Porter.
- Boone—John P. Gains.
- Caldwell—Enoch Prince.
- Campbell—Leonard Stephens.
- Casey—Powell.
- Christian—Daniel Mayes.
- Clarke—Samuel Hanson and Silas Evans.
- Clay and Perry—Alexander White.
- Cumberland—Joel Owsley.
- Davess—Nester Clay.
- Estill—A. Daniel.
- Fayette—Robert J. Breckenridge, Henry C. Payne and James True.

Fleming—Martin P. Marshall and R. R. Lee.
Floyd & Pike—Alexander Lackey.
Franklin—Solomon P. Sharpe and John J. Critten.
Gallatin—David Gibson.
Garrard—George Robertson and John Yan-
tis.
Green Samuel White and Elias Barber.
Greenup—John M. McConnell.
Grant—James Elliston.
Grayson—Jeremiah Cox.
Hardin and Mead—Isaac C. Chenoweth and
Robt. Martin.
Harlan and Knox—James Farmer.
Harrison—Nicholas D. Coleman and Josephus
Perrin.
Hart—Adin Coombs.
Henry—Robert Samuels and E. F. Nuttall.
Henderson—George Morris.
Hickman, Graves, Calloway, and McCracken,
T. James.
Hopkins—John Harvie.
Jefferson and Oldham—Richard Taylor, Wm.
P. Thomason and Samuel M. Brown.
Jessamine—Samuel H. Woodson.
Lawrence and Morgan—Edward Welles.
Lewis—Alexander Bruce.
Lincoln—John Green.
Livingston—Wm. Gordon.
Logan—James Wolson.
Madison—Squire Turner, Daniel Breck and
David Bruton.
Mason; James W. Waddell and Robert Tay-
lor.
Mercer; John J. Allen, Wm. Wade and Jos.
Huskin.
Monroe; James McMillan.
Montgomery; James B. Duke and Amos Da-
vis.
Muhlenburgh; Edward Watkins.
Nelson; Ben Hardin and James Allen.
Nicholas; Samuel Fulton and Wm. McClun-
ahan.
Ohio; Davis Dyer.
Owen; Cyrus Winget.
Pendleton; Stephen Mullins.
Pulaski; Ch. M. Cunningham and John Cow-
an.
Rockcastle; John H. Slaughter,
Simpson; Miller.
Shelby; Alexander Ried, John Logan and Jas.
Ford.
Scott; Robt. J. Ward and James Tarlton.
Todd; Richard B. Newt.
Trigg; George Street.
Union; Wm. Spalding.
Warren; Jos. R. Underwood, and J. R. Skiles.
Washington; Samuel Grundy, Dabney C. Cos-
ty and Samuel Brinkbridge.
Wayne; Thomas Hausford.
Whitley; Baker E. Watkins.
Woodford; Alexander Dunlap jr. and Wm. B.
Blackburn.
NOTE. Those with this mark [†] were
members of the House last year.
Those whose names are in italics 35 in number
are understood to be in favor of the New Court.
The remainder, 65 are believed to be in favor of
the Constitution; though as to one or two, on each
side, our information is not conclusive.
Of fifty four members, who voted in favor of
the reorganizing law, only fifteen have been re-
elected. Of forty four, who voted against that
act, twenty one are re-elected.

Thursday, and for the following proceedings,
therein we are indebted to the Winchester Re-
publican extra:
On Thursday the 23rd the convention met at
an early hour, and after despatching some pre-
liminary business, the order of the day was taken
up in committee of the whole, Mr. Lewis in the
chair.
Mr. Sheffield made an able speech in opposition
to that part of the 2d resolution which recom-
mended an extension of the right of suffrage. He
was followed by Mr. Minnis of Bedford, and Mr.
Scott of Fauquier, on the same side. They were
replied to by Mr. Cooke of Frederick, Mr. Hun-
ter of Berkeley, Mr. Naylor of Hampshire, Mr.
Mercer, of Loudoun, and Col. Randolph, of Alber-
marle. The debate was animated and highly
interesting, and continued until a late hour:
when the question having been taken, and the
resolutions agreed to by large majorities the
committee rose, and reported the same to the
convention; after which the convention adjourned.
On Friday the 29th, the convention took up
the consideration of the report of the committee
of the whole. The same speaker who had the
day previous addressed the assembly, again oc-
cupied the floor. The debate was again spirit-
ed, and much time was consumed. The ques-
tion was finally taken separately on the resolu-
tions, and carried with great unanimity. That
making the white population the basis of repre-
sentation was adopted unanimously, that abol-
ishing the council, with one dissenting vote; the
others, with but five or six dissenting votes.
The convention having thus agreed to the sev-
eral resolutions of the committee of the whole, a
committee of five was appointed to draft mem-
orials, agreeably to the resolutions.
On Saturday the 30th, the convention met for
the purpose of signing the memorial, on the part
of that body. After which the convention ad-
journed sine die. [The memorial has not yet
reached us.]
The above sketch (says the Republican) we have
hastily prepared from a verbal statement given
us by a gentleman who was present; and know-
ing the anxiety of our friends on the subject, we
furnish it thus early for their gratification. Mr.
Mercer was observed to take notes during the
sitting, and will, in due time, present to the pub-
lic a full and ample report of the proceedings.
A motion was made early in the session that
the vote on all questions should be taken by coun-
ties. This was overruled and a vote per capita
agreed to.
So great a number of persons are supposed to
have never before met together in Staunton.
Every public house was crowded to excess by
strangers from distant parts of the country. The
private houses were also more or less occupied
by visitors. A part of the ground floor of the
church, sufficiently large was set apart for the
use of the Convention; and the remaining part of
the floor, the galleries, doors, and windows, were
crowded to overflowing. In this large assembly
the most perfect order prevailed. All was calm
and tranquil, as though the religious exercises
of the sabbath, in the house of God, had com-
menced. Some of the speeches would have done
credit to the highest political body in our coun-
try.
From our informant, we learn that a mutual
feeling prevailed in favour of a convention among
all the Delegates. Although different opinions
were held on some minor points, yet such differ-
ence would not in the least affect the general is-
sue.

The Gazette

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.
FRIDAY, EVENING, AUGUST 26, 1825.

The trial of Commodore Porter has closed, and
the opinion of the court together with the papers
submitted to the President of the U. S. for his ap-
probation. The papers we understand are very
voluminous, it will therefore be some time before
the decision of the court will be made public.

The Millidgeville papers contain a correspond-
ence between Governor Troup and Gen. Gaines,
relative to the surveying the lands in the state of
Georgia, belonging to the Creek Indians; which
were ceded to the U. S. at the late treaty of the
Indian springs, in which the Governor evinces a
disposition to proceed in the surveying at all haz-
ard. This subject has become very interesting to
the nation; we shall therefore in our next, give the
correspondence between the Governor of Georgia
and the agents of the general Government on the
question.

From the Nashville Republican.

The attention of the government, for some time
past, has been directed to an examination into
the most eligible turnpike route between Wash-
ington and N. Orleans. Several routes have been
suggested—one through the Southern states run-
ning parallel with the Atlantic, and one running
through the western part of Virginia, Knoxville,
Huntsville, and onward to New Orleans. The
Post Master General, in a report made last win-
ter, on the subject, seemed rather inclined in fa-
vor of the latter. In the course of next spring,
it is understood, Engineers will be detached to
survey both and designate the direction in which
the road is to run.

The route through the southern states is liable
to innumerable objections. In the first place it
is the longest; it runs through a sandy soil, in which
it will be difficult if not impracticable to procure
a sufficient quantity of rock to construct the turn-
pike. It strikes numerous and large rivers at
right angles, thereby superinducing the necessity
of expending enormous sums of money in the con-
struction of bridges. Its contiguity to the Ocean,
and its passing over streams navigable from the
Atlantic borders to the point of intersection, would
enable a belligerent, possessing the naval pre-
dominance to intercept all communication be-
tween Washington and New Orleans, thereby de-
feating the very object of the road. It runs
through a country, having no connexion, com-
mercial or otherwise, with New Orleans.

To the other route none of these objections ap-
ply: it is the shortest practicable route between
the two points; the route which the mail now
travels is fourteen hundred miles the contemplated
one will make it less than a thousand. Strik-
ing the great western valley, it will run nearly

parallel with the water courses and obviate the
necessity, and with it, the expense of building
bridges. It will intersect no stream of any mag-
nitude, in its whole course. It will be construc-
ted over a soil abounding in rock, and every ma-
terial for its construction. Passing through the
interior of the country, no enemy could interpose
an obstacle to a free and unobstructed commu-
nication with the destined point. The states
through whose territories it will run, are vitally
interested in the safety of New Orleans and the
free navigation of the Mississippi. To this point
all the produce of the west tends, and the west-
ern people will manifest a greater degree of zeal
in the construction, and preservation from decay,
of the road, than those who have ample outlets
for their produce along the Atlantic shores.

In addition to this we would suggest a further
plan. The Cumberland Road elongating in the
direction of St. Louis, Mo. will shortly be finish-
ed to Zanesville, Ohio. We would suggest the pro-
priety of having one constructed to diverge from
the latter place, pass thro' Lexington, Nash-
ville, Columbia, Florence, and continue onward
until it intersects the direct route from Washing-
ton City to New Orleans.

All these indicated routes are national in their
character and objects; and if the work of internal
improvement is to go on under the auspices of the
National Government, it becomes the members
from the west to lend to the commencement and
completion of them, their united exertions. The
western states pour their due portion of money in-
to the treasury of the nation; and they are cer-
tainly entitled to a re-distribution amongst them,
in works of public utility, of their just share of
that which is the common fund of all the states.

SPEECH OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.
Who assisted in killing Gen. McIntosh.
Brothers!—McIntosh is dead. He broke the
law of the nation—law which he made himself. His
face was turned to the white men, who wish to take
our lands from us. His back was to his own people;
his ear was shut to the cries of our women and chil-
dren. His heart was estranged from us. The
words of his talk were deceitful; they came to us
like the sickly breeze that flies over the marsh of
the great river. He fell by the hands of the red men
at his own place, in the sight of his women and chil-
dren. The false man who joined him, fell also with
him.

Brothers!—McIntosh was brave—the deeds of
his youth were mighty; but his heart became chang-
ed, he spoke the words of deceitfulness. He walk-
ed in crooked paths, which his brethren knew not
—paths that led down to death. He deceived us,
and we slew him. The land is red with his blood,
and with the blood of his friends. Our vengeance
is satisfied. We bury the hatchet of revenge. Let
us obey the Great Spirit, that he may lead his chil-
dren in the path of their wandering.

From the Christian Mirror.
In 1754 the father of our country was stationed
at Alexandria, with a regiment, of which he was
Colonel. At an election for members of the assem-
bly, Washington grew warm, and said something
offensive to Mr. Payne, who was opposed to him,
and who at one blow of his cane, brought our hero
to the ground. On hearing of this the whole reg-
iment was under arms in a moment, and in rapid
motion towards the town, burning for vengeance.
Washington was so far recovered as to go out and
meet his enraged soldiers, and after thanking them
for their evidence of attachment, he begged them
by their love to him and their duty to return pe-
aceable to their barracks.

Finding himself the aggressor, he resolved to
make Mr. Payne the honourable reparation of ask-
ing pardon. Early next morning he wrote a po-
lite note to Mr. Payne, to meet him at the tavern.
Payne took it for a challenge, and repaired to the
tavern in full expectation of fighting. But what was
his surprise, on entering the chamber, to see in lieu
of a brace of Pistols, a decanter of wine and a pair
of glasses on the table. Washington rose to meet him
and offered him his hand & with a smile began "Mr.
Payne, to err sometimes is nature, to rectify error
is always glory. I believe I was wrong in the af-
fair of yesterday; you have had I think some satis-
faction; and if you deem that sufficient, here is my
hand, let us be friends."

An act of such sublime virtue produced its pro-
per effect on Mr. Payne, who from that moment, be-
came the most enthusiastic friend and admirer of
Washington.

Women.—A work just published in England
entitled "Tales by the O'Hara Family,"—
furnishes the following touching tribute to woman
—to the general truth and correctness of which,
though perhaps a little in the extreme of coloring
the feelings of every man, on whom the hand of
severe sickness has been laid, will involuntarily
respond.

"It has often been remarked that in sickness
there is no hand like woman's hands no heart like
woman's heart; there is not. A man's breast may
swell with unutterable sorrow, and apprehension
may rend his mind; yet place him by the sick
couch, and in the shadow rather than light of the
sad lamp that watches it; let him have to count
over the long dull hours of night, and wait, alone
and sleepless, the struggle of the grey dawn in
the chamber of suffering; let him be appointed to
this ministry even for the sake of the brother of
his heart or the father of his being, and his
grosser nature, even where it is most perfect,
will tire; his eye will close, and his spirit grow im-
patient of the dreary task; and though love and
anxiety remain undiminished, his mind will own
to itself a creeping in of irresistible selfishness,
which indeed he may be ashamed of and struggle
to reject, but which, despite of all his efforts, re-
mains to characterize his nature, and prove, in
one instance at least, his manly weakness. But
see a mother, a sister, or a wife, in his place.
The woman feels no weariness and owns no recol-
lection of self. In silence and in the depth of
night she dwells, not only passively, but so far as
the qualified term may express our meaning joy-
ously. Her ear acquires a blind man's instinct;
as from time to time it catches the slightest stir,
or whisper, or breath of the now more than ever
loved one who lies under the hand of human af-
liction. Her step is in obedience to an impulse
or a signal, would not waken a mouse; if she
speaks, her accents are as soft echo of natural har-
mony, most delicious to the sick man's ear, con-
veying all that sound can convey of pity, comfort
and devotion; and thus night after night, she tends
him like a creature sent from a higher world,
when all earthly watchfulness has failed—here eye
never winking; her mind never pulled; her nature
that at all other times is weakness, now gaining a
superhuman strength and magnanimity; herself
forgotten, and her sex alone predominant.

Few persons are aware of the injury they sus-
tain by eating the flesh of diseased animals.
None but the Jewish butchers, who are paid ex-

clusively for it, attend to this important circum-
stance. The best rule for judging, is the colour
of the fat. When the fat of beef is a high shade
of yellow, it should be rejected. If the fat of
veal, mutton, lamb or pork have the slightest
tinge of yellow, it should be rejected as diseased.
The same rule holds good when applied to poultry.
Virginia Housewife.

MARRIED
In Lexington on the 18th inst. by the Rev.
George Chapman, Mr. DAVID A. SAYRE to Miss
ABBY V. HAMMOND.

DIED.
At his residence in Bon Homme on the 1st inst
his Excellency FREDERICK BATES Governor
of Missouri.

At St. Charles on the 6th the Hon. RUFUS
PETTIBONE, one of the Judges of the Supreme
court in Missouri.

At Lebanon Ohio on the 18th Miss ELIZA
H. CLAY daughter of the Hon. Henry Clay
—In Owensville Bath County Mrs. MARIAH
OWINGS, wife of Col. Thomas D. Owings.
—In Fayette county on the 22d inst GWYN T.
LYLE, son of Capt. John Lyle.

[BY REQUEST.]
OBITUARY.

DIED.—On Monday evening, 5th inst. at his
residence in this county, (Montgomery) Col. JIL-
SON PAYNE, in the 58th year of his age. Be-
ing among the first who emigrated to this part of
the state, he encountered the dangers, the diffi-
culties and privations of that gloomy period of
savage cruelty, violence, and inhumanity. He
was a member of the convention, (from this coun-
ty) which formed our present constitution; and
afterwards served, at various times, as a Repre-
sentative, and eight years as Senator, in the Le-
gislative councils of Kentucky. Not did he, at
any time, or under any circumstance, ever prove
himself unworthy the confidence of a free peo-
ple. To an understanding, naturally strong, ar-
dent and energetic, he added a profundity of in-
formation, and a degree of reflection, rarely e-
qualled, and seldom surpassed in the humble
walks of domestic life. In this manner there ap-
peared a dignified, though soft and unaffected
urbanity, which at once took possession of the
heart—charmed and delighted every soul that
moved in the circle of his social intercourse.
From his gate no stranger was ever turned.
Warm and generous in his attachments—endow-
ed with an active and glowing philanthropy,
there was no virtue he did not cherish—no un-
fortunate sufferer that did not enjoy the bounty of
his liberality. In his breast was the seat of jus-
tice, and the home of benevolence. Nor was
his patriotism the least of those virtues, that so-
pre-eminently exalted and sanctified his charac-
ter—he had seen the liberty of his country rise,
Phoenix-like, from the ashes of Tyranny and op-
pression, and through his whole life, manifested
a zealous interest in the principles and preser-
vation of his free and liberal institutions. The neig-
hborhood in which he immediately lived, deeply
felt the wound inflicted by his loss—no time
can repair the injury. Society can never forget
his worth, so long as there is a heart to feel, or
friendship has a votary on earth. As a husband
he was attentive, kind and amiable—as a father
he was peculiarly affectionate, and as a master
humane and indulgent. A good man has been
taken from among us. Truth, charity and reli-
gion had marked him for their own—and wheth-
er in public or private life his course was always
characterized with the same unerring integrity.
For upwards of thirty years he was an humble
and devoted follower of Christ—a leading mem-
ber of the Baptist association, and one of her
brightest ornaments; and, to the honor of his
country, having finished a long life of glory and
usefulness, in this vale of tears, his ethereal spir-
it has bid an eternal adieu to the temptations of
earth, and gone home to its God, there to enjoy,
through eternity, the rich fruition of those bless-
ings prepared, for the good and righteous, in
Heaven.
Mt. Sterling Whig.

A TABLE,
SHOWING the value in Silver, of a Common-
wealth's Dollar, when the value of 100 Dollars in
Silver was worth any amount, from 100 to 200 Dol-
lars in Commonwealth's paper.

Example.—If you would know what is the value
in Silver of a Dollar in Commonwealth's paper,
when 100 Silver Dollars are worth 165 in Common-
wealth's paper, look in the table under DOLLARS
for 165, opposite which under CENTS you have 60,
and under MILLS you have 6, which shows the val-
ue of one Commonwealth's paper Dollar when 100
are equal to 165 in Silver, to be 60 Cents 6 Mills.

DOLLARS.	CENTS.	MILLS.	DOLLARS.	CENTS.	MILLS.
101	99	0	131	82	6
102	98	0	132	81	0
103	97	0	133	80	0
104	96	1	134	79	0
105	95	2	135	78	0
106	94	3	136	77	0
107	93	4	137	76	0
108	92	5	138	75	0
109	91	6	139	74	0
110	90	7	140	73	0
111	89	8	141	72	0
112	88	9	142	71	0
113	87	0	143	70	0
114	86	1	144	69	0
115	85	2	145	68	0
116	84	3	146	67	0
117	83	4	147	66	0
118	82	5	148	65	0
119	81	6	149	64	0
120	80	7	150	63	0
121	79	8	151	62	0
122	78	9	152	61	0
123	77	0	153	60	0
124	76	1	154	59	0
125	75	2	155	58	0
126	74	3	156	57	0
127	73	4	157	56	0
128	72	5	158	55	0
129	71	6	159	54	0
130	70	7	160	53	0

THE public are hereby cautioned against pur-
chasing of JAMES P. RUCKER, the follow-
ing slaves or either of them; viz William a man and
Precilla his wife, and their children of the following
names (to wit.) George, George Ann, Patience,
Dick, William and James, as these slaves are all
my property in right of my dower in the estate
of John Mc Daniel dec'd.

MARY HAMILTON.
late MARY McDANIEL.
August 1st 1825.—32—34

Fayette county to wit.
Taken up by Joseph Rutherford six miles from
Lexington on the Hickman Road one white
mare Fleabitten about the neck and shoul-
ders, about twelve years old. Fourteen hands two
inches high no brands Appraised to fifteen Dollars
in Silver or gold by Francis Downing and John
Kreiser before me this 27th day of April 1825.

August 12th 1825.—32—34
O. KEEN, J. P.

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OFFICIAL PRIZE LIST. Of the 7th Class, Grand Masonic Ball Lottery.

THE ONE THOUSAND
DOLLAR PRIZE.
Came up to No. 999,
And was sent to Louisville.

OTHER FORTUNATE TICKETS AS
FOLLOWS.

64	615	\$100	1001	\$10	1422	\$10
66	18		12		24	
74	23		25	20	43	20
94	\$10	28	32		89	20
108	20	36	500	39	1503	
10	50	40		49	10	04
38	45	10		51		12
56	20	47		68	10	20
66	10	54		1118	20	39
68	10	97	10	30		99
241	710			41	20	1611
51	31	10		45		14
57	10	32		78		33
69	50	46	20	94		63
76	51		1213	20	95	
320	10	54		20		1722
40	10	67		54		45
402	20	70		55		60
10	800	10	1302		92	
51	01	10	10		1812	
61	11	50	17	20	27	20
62	20	39		26		39
85	10	47	10	46	10	80
93	43		66		94	10
504	91		67		1307	20
24	96		71		16	20
27	903	10	77		22	
59	35	10	73		30	50
77	10	69	20	80	20	42
83	70	10		89	100	52
94	20	76		1402	10	55
600	10	87		04		67

Those Numbers to which no sums are affix-
ed, are prizes of \$5 each.
The highest Prize having come up to No. 999
which is an ODD NUMBER, all Tickets ending
with 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, being odd numbers are en-
titled to TWO DOLLARS each agreeable to
Scheme.

THE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR PRIZE
was sent to Russellville, Kentucky.
The money for Prizes is ready counted, and will
be paid immediately upon presentation of the
Prize Tickets.

The 8th Class is up,
And will positively be drawn upon the same plan as
the above,
WITHIN TWENTY DAYS.

TICKETS ARE NOW TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY
CENTS ONLY—but will rise to Three Dollars on next
Saturday.
The Certificate of the Magistrates, Trustees
and others, required by law to superintend the
drawing of the 7th Class, is filed in the Manager's
Office, and open at all times for the inspection of
the public.

J. M. PIKE, Manager.
Lex. Aug. 13, 1825.—33—31.

Pike

Lottery and Exchange Office, Louisville.
In complete operation and ready for the reception
and execution of commands from his friends and
the public generally. His having two Offices, one in
Lexington and the other at Louisville, affords many
facilities, and will (he thinks) be found of much ser-
vice to the citizens of each place. In thus extending his
business he has only to repeat his former assurances,
of strict attention, punctual observance and prompt
obedience to their commands respectively. He de-
clares not but his exertions will be attended with as large a
share of public patronage, as his manner of doing busi-
ness may merit—and has only to add, that the most
scrupulous attention to the interests of his employers
will upon all occasions be carefully regarded.
Lex Aug 13, 1825.—33—31.

The Lafayette FEMALE ACADEMY

COMMENCES its sixth session on MONDAY,
the 6th of September next, and continues till
the 1st of May in February.
From the difficulty of classing those who come
in irregularly, it is hoped that all who attend will be-
gin with the session, for the benefit and convenience
both of the PUPILS and the INSTRUCTORS.

TERMS AS USUAL IN CURRENCY, and
payment always quarterly in advance.
Lexington August 8th, 1825.—32—34w.

FOR SALE.

600 To eight hundred acres of best land in
Lexington county on the River, the river in-
clusive is the line on one side for about a mile and
a half. Two of the best of never failing springs.
Also Charles S. Norton and myself have for sale
A Handsome Farm,
In the same county, about eight miles on this side
of Russellville, with some valuable improvements,
such as an apple orchard of the best of fruit. Large
double log house with stone chimneys, all necessary
out buildings. Tract containing from 175 to
200 acres—60 or 70 cleared, and no person can say
that there is any other place better watered. It
has three springs affording a stream of sufficient
size for mills. The above tracts of land can be
purchased on good terms, or exchanged for land in
this or one of the neighboring counties. Also, I have
an extraordinary Farm Hand a negro man which
I will exchange for a young negro woman with or
without children, accustomed to house business.
GEO. W. MORTON.
Fayette Co. Aug. 13th 1825.—32—4w.

NOTICE

Persons indebted for the Lexington Public Ad-
vertiser, or for Advertisements published in that
paper, are requested to call at this Office and settle
their respective balances, either by payment of the
money or giving a note. Those who do not comply
with this notice, cannot expect to be further indulged.
Lexington, Ma. 12, 1825.—19—4f.

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE.



POET'S CORNER.

THE TREE OF LIBERTY—BY BURNS.

[This poem prevented the Author from promotion to the Excise.]

HEARD ye o' the tree o' France?
I watna (1) what's the name o't—
Around it a' the patriots dance;
Weel (2) Europe keeps (3) the fame o't:
It stands where (4) once the Bastille stood
A prison built by kings, man,
Where superstition's hellish brood
Kept France in leading strings, man.

Upon this tree there grows sic (5) fruit,
Its virtues a' can tell, man;
It raises man aboon (6) the brute,
And bids him ken himself, man.
Gif (7) aince the Peasant taste a bit,
He's greater than a lord, man;
And wi' the Beggar shares a mite
O'fa' he can afford, man.

Its fruit is worth all Asia's wealth:—
To sweeten life 'twas sent, man.
To gie (8) man's face the bluish o' health;
To gie his heart content, man;
It clears the e'en, (9) it cheers the heart,
Makes high and low guid (10) friends, man;
But he that acts the tyrant's part,
It to perdition sends, man.

My blessings aye attend the chiel, (11)
That pitted Gallies slaves, man,
And stole a twig, spite o' the de'il,
Frae (12) yont the western wave, man.
Fair virtue water'd it wi' care,
And now she sees w' pride, man
How weel it buds and blossoms there,
Its branches spreading wide, man.

But wicked tyrants hate to see
The work of virtue thrive man;
The courtly vermin ban'd (13) the tree,
And grai (14) to see it thrive, man.
King Loui (15) thought to cut it down,
While it was yet but sma' man;
His guardian genius crack'd his crown,
Took off his head and a', man!

A wicked crew syne (15) on a time
Did swear a solemn aith, (16) man,
That it should ne'er bloom in its prime,
I wot they pledged their faith, man.
Awa they gaid (17) w' great parade,
Like beegles hunting game, man.
But soon grew weary o' the trade,
And wish'd they'd staid at hame, (18) man.

For Freedom, standing by her tree,
Her son's did loudly ex'alt, man,
She sung a sang (19) o' liberty,
Which rous'd them a' (20) and a', man.
By her inspired, the new born race
Soon dash'd the avenging steel, man.
The hirelings ran—their foes gied (21) chase,
And bang'd the despots weel, man.

Let Britain boast her hardy oak,
Her poplar, and her pine, man,
And ower (22) Scotland still can crack her joke,
And ower (23) her neighbours shine, man.
But seek the forest round and round,
And soon 'twill be agreed, man,
That sic a tree cannot be found,
'Tween London and the Tweed, man.

Without this tree, alack! this life,
Is but a vale of woe, man;
A scene o' sorrow mixt w' strife;
Nae (24) real joys we know, man.
We labour soon, we labour late,
To feed the titled knave, man;
And a' the comfort we're to get
Is that a' yont the grave, man.

Wi' plenty o' sic trees, I trow,
The world (25) wad live in peace, man,
The sword wad help to mak' a plough,
The din o' war wad cease, man.
Like brethren in a common cause,
We'd on each other smile, man;
And equal rights, and equal laws,
Wad gladden every isle, man.

Wae (26) worth the loon, wha wad na eat
Sic halesome (27) dainty cheer, man;
I'd gie the shoon (28) frae aff my feet
To taste sic fruit, I swear, man.
Syne let us pray, auld England may
Soon plant this far famed tree, man;
Then blythe we'll sing, and bless the day
Which gave us liberty, man.

[1] Know not. [2] Well. [3] Knows. [4] Where once. [5] Such. [6] Above. [7] If. [8] Give. [9] Eyes. [10] Good. [11] Man. [12] From beyond. [13] Cursed. [14] Wept. [15] Then. [16] Oath. [17] Went. [18] Home. [19] Long. [20] One and all. [21] Gave. [22] Old. [23] Over. [24] No. [25] World would. [26] Woe to the wretch who would not. [27] Wholesome. [28] Shoes from off.

VARIETY.

A lady wrote on a pane of glass in a window—
"The power of love shall never warm my heart,
"Tho' he assailed me with his fiercest dart."
A gentleman wrote underneath—
"The lady has her resolution spoke,
"Yet writes on glass, in hopes it may be broke."

PLEASURE—Says Dr. Johnson, is seldom found where it is sought. Our brightest blazes of gladness are commonly kindled by unexpected sparks. The flowers which scatter their odours, from time to time, in the paths of life, grow up without culture, from seeds scattered by chance.

Bigotry murders religion to frighten fools with her ghost.

WEAVING.

ABRAHAM DEYARMON.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general that he has commenced the Weaving business in all its various branches as follows, Coverlids, Diapers, Satinets, Jeans, and imitation of

Venetian Carpeting &c.

He will also attend to the BLUE & BLACK Dyeing and Scouring. He pledges himself, that no exertions shall be spared by him to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their work, his establishment is in a part of the house occupied by Mr. Bridwell as a Sadlers Shop on Main Street and directly opposite the Baptist grave yard where he may be found at all times.

August 9th 1825—32-4f.

Queensware & China.

JAMES HAMILTON,
MAIN STREET,

HAS imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware selected with care expressly for this market, containing

Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns,
do. do. Tea do do. do.
Plates Twiflers & Muffins,
do. Oval Dishes,
do. Covered do. very handsome,
do. Soup Tureens
do. Sauce do
do. Bakers and Nappies,
do. Mugs and Pitchers,
do. Bowls, Basins and Ewers,
do. Teapots, Sugar and Creams,
do. Coffee Bowls and Saucers,
do. Tea cups and Saucers, &c. &c.
Gold Band Tea sets, some very handsome,
Enamelled edged and G. C. ware of every description which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very small advance for cash.

CASH will be given for a few tons of HEMP.

Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19-4f.

Law Notice.

JAMES O. HARRISON.

WILL practice LAW in the Fayette Courts, his office is kept above the office of the Clerk of the County Court

Lex July 15, 1825—28-4f.

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.
WILL practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.

Lex. Dec. 20, 1824.—25-4f.

LAW NOTICE.

Robert J. Breckinridge,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW;
WILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT AND COUNTY COURTS.

Lexington, April 6, 1824.—15-4f.

A CARD.

Abram S. & Elijah H. Drake,
TAILORS,

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together in business, and have made a permanent arrangement with one of the most fashionable and celebrated Shops in Philadelphia, to furnish them with every change of fashions, immediately on their arrival from London. They pledge themselves, with confidence, to all who may please to favor them with their orders, that their work shall be executed in the most neat and tasty style.

They have on hand for Sale a few pieces of CLOTH & CASSIMERE, low for Cash, and also a few sets of SPRINGS for gentlemen's riding Pantaloons, &c. Their Shop is kept in Main Street, a few doors below Mrs. Keen's Inn. Ladies and Gentlemen please call and see us.

ELIJAH H. DRAKE,
Has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, where he has spent upwards of twelve months in the best shops in those Cities, for the express purpose of obtaining a perfect knowledge of the most modern and improved modes of CUTTING and MAKING all kinds of garments for gentlemen in his line; and also, LADIES' RIDING DRESSES and PETECES. He has brought with him from Mr. Watson's Shop, Philadelphia, a new Suit, made in the most splendid and fashionable style.

Lexington, July 22, 1825.—29-6m

FOR SALE,
A valuable Tract of about 320 Acres of First rate Land,

LYING on Cane Run about five miles from Lexington, ton, binding on the Iron Works Road, on which there is two foot Cabins and 90 acres cleared; the remainder

WELL TIMBERED WITH TIMBER OF THE FIRST QUALITY,

And furnished with an ABUNDANCE OF STOCKWATER. This Tract can be very conveniently divided into two tenements, so as to accommodate purchasers who may not incline to purchase the whole.

For terms apply to William Story of Georgetown or John Bradford of Lexington.

28-4f

\$500 REWARD.

I Will give the above reward in notes of the Commonwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and conviction of the person, who broke into my store-room in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirteenth inst and took out of my money drawer about two hundred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the subscriber, the greater portion of which were seventy-five and sixty two and a-half cents notes. Persons holding tickets for the above sums are requested to bring them in and exchange them for other tickets, or to receive the commonwealth's notes for them. The public are desired to observe particularly of whom they receive tickets of the above denomination issued by DANIEL PRICE.

Versailles Ky Jan 20 1825—3-4f

MARNIX VIRDEN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with

A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself, and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Mill street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.

Lexington, July 29th, 1825.—30-4f.

Sale of Furniture, &c.

On Wednesday the 7th of September next, Will be sold at Public Sale, at the residence of the Subscriber a few doors North of Mr. Higgin's Store, Household & Kitchen furniture of various kinds, which may be viewed the day proceeding the sale—Terms Specie in hand for all sums under 20 dollars, for sums of 20 dollars or over, 90 days credit, the purchaser giving a note with approved security—Lexington August 12 1825

WILLIAM WEST.

Two female servants to be hired, application to be made at my office on Market Street near the public square.

W. W.

LA MOTTE'S COUGH DROPS.

Important Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.

THIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infallible, and a rival to all others, but as possessing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption. A timely use of these drops may be considered a certain cure in most cases of

Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, Want of Sleep

arising from debility; and in Spasmodic Asthma it is singularly efficacious. A particular attention to the directions accompanying each bottle is necessary.

The following certificates from respectable gentlemen, physicians and surgeons, are submitted, to show that this composition is one which enlightened men are disposed to regard as efficacious and worthy of public patronage.

Having examined the composition of Mr. Crosby's improvement upon

La Motte's Cough Drops.

we have no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as being well adapted to those cases of disease for which he recommends it.

Doct's. Jonathan Dorr, dated Albany, Dec. 4. 1824: James Post, of White-Creek, February 14th, 1825: Watson Sumner and John Webb, M. D. of Cambridge, Feb. 20th 1825: Solomon Dean, of Jackson, Jan. 20th 1825.

Mr. J. Crosby—I am pleased with this opportunity of relating a few facts, which may serve in commendation of your excellent Cough Drops. For ten years I was afflicted with a pulmonary complaint, my cough was severe my appetite weak and my strength failing. I used many popular medicines, but only found temporary relief, until by a continued use of your valuable drops, I have been blessed with such perfect health as to render further means unnecessary.

Rev EBENEZER HARRIS.

Salem [N. Y.] January 12th. 1825.
Prepared by A. CROSBY, sole proprietor, Cambridge, (N. Y.) whose signature will be affixed in his own hand writing to each bill of directions. Be particular that each bottle is enveloped in a stero or check label, which is struck on the same bill with the directions.

Sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. G. DAWSON Pittsburgh—J. CRAMBECKER, Wheeling—P. M. WEDDELD, Druggist, Cleveland—PRAT & MEACH, Druggists Buffalo—O. & S. CROSBY, Druggists Columbus—GOODWIN, ASHTON & Co. M. WOLF & Co. A. FAIRCHILD, Druggists Cincinnati—BYERS and BUTLER, D. WILSON, Druggists Louisville.—and retail by J. D. THOMAS, Winchester Ky and at the

Drug Store of James r ayes, Lexington, Ky.

Each bottle contains 45 doses; Price One Dollar single; nine Dollars per doz.

May 25th 1825.—1 year.

GREENVILLE SPRINGS.

The undersigned has taken the Celebrated Watering Place called THE GREENVILLE SPRINGS, near Harrodsburgh, Ky. and has put them in complete order for the reception of Visitors.

The prices of Boarding &c. will be on moderate terms.

THOMAS Q. ROBERTS.

May 2, 1825.—19-4f.

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just imported from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store on Main Street, in Lexington, opposite the Court House, a choice assortment of

GOODS;

Selected with great care by himself;

Among which are the following Articles, viz: Superfine BROAD CLOTHS and Cassimeres, ass'd Felice Cloths, Flannels and Baze, assorted. Figured and Plain Bombazetts do Denmark Sattins and Silk Stripes do Irish and Russia Sheetings do Table and Russia Papers do Irish Linen and Brown Holland do Linen and Cotton Drillings do Furniture Calicoes, and Gingham. do Wide and narrow Fancy Calicoes do Cotton and Linen Cambricks do Long Lawn and Cotton Handkerchiefs do Jacquenet and Mul Mul Maslins do Figured and Plain Book do Canton Crapes and Crapes lobes do Crapes and Cotton Handkerchiefs do Italian Crapes and Crapes Scarfs do Pink Muslin Robes & White do. with coloured borders

Plain and Figured Silks assorted Figured Silk and Gause Handkerchiefs do Bandana and Black Silk do do Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose do Silk and Beaver gloves do Nankeen, Silk, Twi t and Buttons do Ribbons, Tapes, Laces and Edgings do Tortoise Tucking and Side Combs do Wide and Narrow Domestic Plaids do Domestic Circassian Plaids and Bed Ticking ass'd. Furniture and Domestic Checks assorted Brown and Bleached Cotton Sheetings do Fine Sea Island and common Cotton Shirts do Silk Mersilles and Valencia Vesting assorted Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 7 warranted. Stuff, Morocco and Leather Shoes assorted. Best Madeira and London particular

WINE. Best 4th Proof FRENCH BRANDY. Best IMPERIAL GUNPOWDER and YOUNG HYSON TEAS

LOAF SUGAR, COFFEE AND CHOCOLATE. Allspice, Pepper, Cloves and Mace Nutmegs, Cinnamon and Mustard. Best Bengal Indigo and Patent Blacking Madder, Copperas and Alum Queens, China and Glass Ware, assorted Window Glass and Cut Nails Spades and Shovels. Cradling and Grass SCYTHES

And a general Assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Those GOODS being laid in very low, and with such great care, that all who may want to purchase will find it their interest to call.

ALEX. PARKER.

Lexington June 9, 1825.—23-4f

Journeymen Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.

JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825.—12-4f.

JOHN M. HEWETT, TRUSS MAKER,



(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)

IS now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz: The common Steel, with & without the ratchet wheel, The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel, The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages, Gentlemen's best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without springs, and with private pockets, Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Misses Back Stays, to relieve pains in the breast, Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers, Female Handbags, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business,

In its various branches, continued as usual.

Lexington, May 5, 1825.—18-4f

For Sale,

145

ACRES OF FIRST RATE

LAND;

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Lex. April 1, 1824.—14-4f.

WHISKEY.

WHISKEY of a superior quality for sale by the barrel, by DAVID MEGOWAN. Upper end of the upper marketplace. Lexington, May 16th 1824.—20-4f

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins. This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture.

N. B. A constants supply of hatters WOOL on hand. PATRICK GEOGHEGAN.

January 13th, 1825.—2-4f

Stop the Thief!

WAS STOLEN on the night of the 23d inst from Daniel Crump's, six miles south of Perryville, Kentucky.

A LARGE ROAN MARE,

about fifteen hands high, has a small scar on her breast occasioned by roweling, a small white star in her forehead, very dropped rump, some small saddle spots, very small eyes, shod before, and h. r. fore feet much worn. The man I suspect of having stolen her's opened the same night that I did at Mr. Crump's to stay all night, but was missed about 10 or 11 o'clock the same night. Any person who detects the thief or can give information so that I get the mare shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble and expense, by the subscriber living at the Cross Plains, Fayette County Ky.

BENJAMIN BLEDSOE.

July 25, 1825.—30-4*

Public Sale.

Agreeably to an act of the general assembly of Kentucky passed at their last session, we will offer or sale to the highest bidder, on Saturday 27th day of the present month a first rate MERCHANT MILL and apparatus, together with between five and ten acres of land on the farm of the late Jacob Keller dec'd in Jessamine county six miles South of Lexington. A credit of six months will be given, bond and security will be required: terms of sale, gold or silver—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

WM POLLARD, } Commissioners.

JOHN B. MILLER, }

P. S. At the same time and place there will be several horses, a parcel of hay and several other articles of ferred for sale terms as above.

August 5, 1825.—31-3w-

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and opening an elegant assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA & DOMESTIC.

He has extra superfine BLUE and BLACK CLOTHS & CASSIMERES—Flowered paper for rooms—Bolting Cloths—Leighorn Bonnets—Olive Oil in canisters for Machinery, &c. His good will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

To those purchasing to sell as he can offer inducements.

JOHN TILFORD.

Lexington, April 11, 1825.—15-4f

P. S. Whiskey by the barrel—Powder by the keg, on the Union Mills, for sale.

J. T.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his SHOP to the Corner of Upper Street, between the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, where he carries on the

WHITESMITH BUSINESS

in its various branches, viz. Scale Beams and Steel-yards made and repaired. The Iron work for all sorts of Machinery, Hearth Irons almost always on hand for sale. Locks repaired &c. &c.

He tenders his thanks to his former friends, and assures them and the public that no pains shall be spared to make them well satisfied both in quality & price of the work done at his shop.

Horse Shoeing and other kinds of Blacksmith Work is done at his Shop at the customary prices.

THOMAS STUDMAN.

N. B. Two or three hands will be taken to learn the trade.

Feb. 10, 1825.—6-4f.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed here

\$400 Specie Reward!!!

RANAWAY from the subscriber living near Lexington, Fayette County (Kentucky,) on the 28th day of December last, a Negro Man named

QUILLA:

About 21 years of age; about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, of copper complexion; he had on a grey linsey coat and pantaloons, took with him a drab grey coat with 3 or 4 capes, with either clothing not recollected, I have reason to believe the above slave is either in the state of Indiana, Illinois or Ohio, or on board some Steam Boat.

I will give the above reward for the said slave taken out of the state of Kentucky, or fifty dollars in like money if taken within the State of Kentucky, on delivery of him in Lexington.

May 23d 1825. WM. E. BAIN.

21-4f.

The National Republican at Cincinnati, will give the above advertisement 4 weeks insertion, and forward their account to this office for payment.

J. M. PIKE

WANTS TEN SHARES OF OLD KENTUCKY BANK STOCK. Please apply at his LOITER & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

Lex Feb. 24 1825—6-4f.

The Sulphur Bath

IS again in operation, and will be carefully administered by Robert McNitt. Its efficacy has been proved in several cases of Rheumatism, Peltter, &c. Apply at the room opposite the Red River Iron Store, on Short street, and directly above the office of Sam. Blair, esq, Lexington, April 26 1825.—18-4f.

Lancasterian Seminary.

THE UNDERSIGNED